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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the pay.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all his arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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BUSINESS OF PITTSBURGH FOR 1875!

The COMMERCIAL of WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19th, will contain its Seventh Annual Review of the Business of Pittsburgh, in the following Leading Departments:

FINANCIAL REVIEW OF THE YEAR, showing the business and condition of the Banking and Insurance circles.

RECEIPTS OF PIG IRON, IRON ORE AND BLOOMS, with Comparative Tables of the preceding Four Years.

RECEIPTS OF IRON MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SUPERIOR ORES.

PRICES CURRENT of Bituminous Coal, Smelted Pig Iron and Anthracite Pig Iron.

NUMBER OF BLAST FURNACES in Pittsburgh and Vicinity, with their capacity.

RECEIPTS OF COAL AND COKE, by Monongahela Slackwater, from 1844 to date; also, Shipments of Coal and Coke by River and Receipts by Rail.

STATISTICS OF THE OIL TRADE for the past Fourteen Years, with Weekly Price Current of Crude and Refined Oil.

RECEIPTS OF THE LEADING ARTICLES OF PRODUCE, for Four Years Past, including Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Apples, Cheese, Provisions, Butter, Hay, Potatoes, etc., etc.

GRAIN RECEIPTS at the Pittsburgh Elevator for the past Four Years.

The Statistics of the Iron, Coal, Coke and Oil Trades are Complete and Reliable.

The Prices Current for Crude and Refined Oils are made up from Actual Sales, and will be found useful for those engaged in the respective branches.

Every Business Man should have these Valuable Statistics for reference. An Extra Edition will be printed, but those who desire copies of the Paper should leave their orders at the Counting Room, on or before MONDAY, JANUARY 17th.

☞ ORDERS BY MAIL WILL BE ATTENDED TO.

FIRST EDITION.

HOMICIDE AT MASSILLON.

Edward Richardson Shot by His Wife,

Who Alleges that it Was Done in Self-Defence.

Indignation of the Citizens and Hints of Lynch Law.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
MASSILLON, O., January 17, 1876.

Edward Richardson, one of our oldest, most prominent and respected grocery merchants, a member of City Council from the Second ward, was shot in his bedroom, about two o'clock on Sunday morning, with a pistol in the hands of his wife, and instantly killed. The ball entered his left temple and lodged in the center of his brain. Mrs. Richardson confesses the deed, but says that while she was asleep he cut her across the throat with a razor; that she took the pistol from a chair beside the bed, when he wrested that from her and shot her in the left side, and that in the consequent tussle she got the pistol and shot him, killing him instantly. Mrs. Richardson has a very slight scratch across her neck and a mere flesh wound from the pistol ball in the left side. In sifting the evidence before the coroner's jury and taking the opinion of all the impression is that the wounds on Mrs. Richardson were produced by her own hands, after she had premeditatedly shot her husband. Intense excitement prevailed yesterday, with rumors that the north of the city were organizing and would come here and resort to lynch law in Mrs. Richardson's case. Deceased was very popular with the miners. He was an Englishman and years ago was a miner.

Suspension of Tredegar Iron Company.

RICHMOND, January 17.—General Jos. R. Anderson, President of the Tredegar Iron Company, makes a brief statement to the effect that the company, having lost largely by the failure of other parties during the panic of 1873, has been compelled, in consequence of those losses and the continued depression of the iron trade, to suspend payment. It is hoped, however, that the suspension will be temporary. Before the panic the company was worth a million and a half of dollars over its liabilities. After the panic of 1873 the company, owing to the large amounts due by the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the New York, Oswego and Midland Railroads, became embarrassed and were granted an extension, its creditors being secured by deeds of trust on the company's property. It is believed their liabilities not covered by said deed will not exceed $100,000.

Conductors' Brotherhood.

CLEVELAND, January 17.—The annual meeting of the Keystone State Division, No. 32, Conductors' Brotherhood, held at Meadville, Pa., to-day. About two hundred conductors were present. A ball was given by the order this evening; it was a grand affair and largely attended.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

The Democrats of the Iowa Legislature last evening nominated Hon. Sheperd Leffler for United States Senator.

The Prince of Wales has left Delhi for Lahore and Cashmere. The Rajah of Cashmere is preparing a magnificent reception.

Theadore Boumgarden and Edwin Starr, two boys, were drowned on Sunday, while skating, near Lower Camden, Md.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Slight changes in temperature, falling barometer during the day, southerly to westerly winds and generally cloudy weather, with areas of rain.

It is reported that the German Government will close the Ursuline Convent on the first of April next.

The steamer England, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York, and the Indiana, from Liverpool, at Philadelphia.

A mob of fifty or sixty men last Thursday attacked the jail at Friar's Point, Miss., took out four negroes charged with robbery and shot them to death.

The Indiana editorial excursionists, now in Philadelphia, earnestly request their Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the Centennial appropriation.

The amount of rain, or rain and melted snow for the past week averages about as follows in the various districts: St. Lawrence Valley, 0.50 inch; New England, 0.55; Middle Atlantic States, 0.61; South Atlantic States, 0.62; Eastern Gulf States, 0.46; Western Gulf States, 0.45; Lower Lake region, 0.50; Upper Lake region, 0.35; Ohio Valley and Tennessee, 0.55; Upper Mississippi Valley, 0.27; Missouri Valley, 0.06; Minnesota, 0.01.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SHORT SESSIONS OF BOTH HOUSES.

Resolution to Investigate the Reform School of Western Pennsylvania.

Adjournment Till Eleven O'clock This Morning.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., January 17, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met at half-past seven this evening. Prayer by the Chaplain.

Mr. Jones, of the Committee on General Judiciary, reported, with negative recommendations, the bill to allow parties to give evidence in all cases; also to limit the jurisdiction of Orphans' Courts.

Bills were read in place, as follows:

Mr. Newmyer—Relative to appeals from summary convictions before mayors, justices of the peace, and magistrates in the entire State.

Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny—Relative to idle and disorderly persons in cities of the second class.

Bills on first reading—Act to confer additional power on law judges; Act to exempt pianos and organs from levy and sale on execution from distress for rent; Act to provide for transferring awards of arbitrators; Act to validate sales and conveyances under decrees of the courts of the Commonwealth by persons irregularly or improperly appointed or defectively qualified; Act relating to investments held by executors, trustees and other fiduciaries; Acts conferring additional jurisdiction on Orphans' Courts: Further supplement to an act to provide for the admission of certain classes of Indians to testify in

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1876.

THE attention of our readers is particularly directed to the able communication of Chancellor Woods, of the Western University, printed in the local columns of this paper.

BEN. HILL'S revised speech, as published in the *Record*, is thickly studded with interpolations of "laughter," "cheering," and "applause." Which recalls the Scriptural saying: "Loud laughter is in the mouth of fools."

THE Freedmen's Savings Bank Investigating Committee have at length got to work. The inquiry should be thorough. Let no guilty participant in the monstrous swindle that was perpetrated upon the freedmen be allowed to escape.

THAT cantankerous son of the forest, SITTING BULL, is said to be sharpening his tomahawk again and threatening destruction to the frontier settlers. He should be taken by the horns forthwith, and corralled where he can do no harm.

THE foreign exports of Boston, last week, amounted to $529,783, against $887,434 for the corresponding week last year. The total exports since the first of January aggregate $1,363,349, against $1,703,735 for the relating period of 1875, a decrease of $140,386.

THE birthday of the rebel General LEE is to be celebrated with great pomp and parade in Virginia to-morrow, when contributions to the "Lee Monument Fund" are also to be made throughout the State. Virginia refused to make any appropriation for the Centennial.

THE English Government is getting alarmed at the progress of the protective idea. It has appointed a commission to visit the manufacturing centers and ascertain the effect of foreign tariffs, and especially of the tariff of the United States, upon trade in those places.

THE city of Atlanta, Georgia, makes the municipal authorities personally liable for any bribes against the city, on the expense account, at the end of the year. As a consequence the debt was reduced by $50,000 last year, while all bills were promptly paid upon presentation.

THE English bishop who assured his countrymen that one motive of the Prince of Wales in going to India was to advance Christian missions in that land, probably, on reading of the Prince's participation in the beast-fights at Baroda, compared him in his own mind with PAUL at Ephesus.

THE business outlook in New York is improving. The dividends paid out there this month amount to some sixty million dollars. Dealers in building materials, especially, report contractors as already in the field inquiring for stock, to be delivered three months from date, which indicates a brisk building business next spring and summer.

BISHOP HAVEN complains that the newspapers have misrepresented him. He didn't say some of the things put into his mouth, and "deeply regrets the publication." Well; his case ought to be a warning to the clergy. Third term politics are not the arena in which preachers can show their talents to the best advantage. Hereafter, let him bridle his tongue.

THE New York *World* is an incomparable blunderer. In a recent article declaiming against the tariff on flintstones, that paper declared it to be both a disgrace and a disadvantage *"to a country that produces so much flour!"* The next day, in a double leaded editorial on Senator BAYARD'S speech at the Philadelphia dinner, the same paper said it was delivered in the Senate.

A WASHINGTON correspondent, writing of Presidential possibilities, says:

"General Grant has almost absolutely no support. It is true that there is a knot of politicians here who favor the third term, and that this knot has one or two influential newspaper organs, but outside of this, the President has no hearty support, not even in the Departments."

The "still small voice" of the people is making itself effectively heard.

THERE is an "independent" paper down East which thinks the Southern fire-eaters are entitled to considerable respect from Northern people because they are men of courage in daring to utter unpopular views and sentiments. This reminds one of the man who killed his father, and when asked by the judge what he had to say, replied: "I hope your Honor will not be hard on me; for you know I'm a poor orphan."

THE press of the country generally commits the mistake of accrediting Ben. HILL of Georgia with serving as a general in the rebel army. He did nothing of the kind. He transferred himself to Richmond at the outbreak of the rebellion, and remained snugly ensconced in that bomb proof until the collapse of the Confederacy. But like ARTEMUS WARD he sacrificed several relatives to the rebel cause, though he spared himself for the good of mankind. Since that time he has been carrying the Southern States on his back.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* declares that there is not a city of as many as thirty thousand inhabitants in this country, which is not frightfully misgoverned. There is a good deal of truth in this, we fear. It is an encouraging fact, however, that the people generally are once more awakening to clearer views of the old ways of plodding honesty and economy, every step of which is safe, and are demanding the election of men who will apply the knife to every swindle and extravagance, and prune down even necessary expenses to the lowest point.

THE well-informed New York correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat* says BEECHER will plead in defense of the MOULTON suit "that he was compelled to appear before the Grand Jury and make that very complaint for which he has been prosecuted." This is pleading the baby act. MOULTON has been unjustly treated throughout. Placed first under the stigma of a charge that it was never intended to press, when he demanded the trial which it was his privilege to be granted, a *nolle prosequi* was entered under circumstances of aggravating impudence. Flabbiness or deceit has been the most prominent characteristic of all the parties to the great scandal except MOULTON, who at least is virile and outspoken.

THE New York *Bulletin* complains that of the 136,715 tons of Chicago through exports, only 26,582 tons, or one-fifth of the whole, went through the port of New York, and says:

"To what extent this diversion of trade from New York is increasing may be inferred from the fact that the through exportation from Chicago done over the Fort Wayne line was only 29,600 tons in 1874, while in 1875 it was 80,391 tons. The Pennsylvania road is managed so as to attract these export freights for Philadelphia. There is no difficulty in understanding this."

Of course not. New York can scarcely expect to hold the Western trade against the efforts of Philadelphia when the latter city charges only one and three-eighth cents a bushel for that which New York demands four cents. A difference of half a cent a bushel in the cost of transportation from the interior to the seaboard will, as the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* remarks, "change millions of bushels from one route to another, in the course of a season," and the terminal charges of New York were two and five-eighth cents a bushel in excess of those at Philadelphia. As a result, the former port lost nineteen million bushels, or twenty-seven per cent. of her grain trade, last year. And it is probable that the falling off this year will be even greater. Philadelphia has many special inducements to offer shippers which New York has not.

WE LEARN that a movement has just been started in New York "to elevate the standard of the legal profession," the object being to prevent it from being disgraced by men having no principle, who seem to act upon the assumption that the attorney is justified in standing by his client in defense of any amount and any kind of rascality. It is certainly high time such an effort were made. In view of the large and constantly increasing number of criminals who escape the penalty of their crimes through the connivance of shrewd and unprincipled lawyers, many people are arriving at the conclusion that there is, after all, precious little moral difference between the man who helps a thief or other criminal to escape from jail or to elude the officer in pursuit of him, and the lawyer who, though in a court of justice, and sanctioned by the forms of law, breaks the meshes of law, and enables the malefactor to escape. Plain men refuse to draw a distinction between the man who secretes a villain or furnishes him with tools with which to cut loose from bonds or prison, and the lawyer who does the same thing in another way. The result is precisely the same as though a confederacy of rogues existed to prevent the arrest of criminals, or to rescue them when arrested and in prison. It is getting to be an admitted fact that certain lawyers of that State, in their defense of notorious and wealthy criminals are as surely breaking the law and undermining the sanctity of justice as the criminal classes themselves, and the sooner really honest attorneys put an end to this disgraceful condition of things, the better for the credit of the profession at large.

THE *Post* of yesterday complains that the COMMERCIAL'S report of HILL'S reply to BLAINE made him say "the South is here; and here she intends to remain." The *Post* adds that the COMMERCIAL deliberately mutilated the passage in question, with some deep and dark political purpose. The report of HILL'S speech published in this paper was a complete and verbally accurate report as furnished by the Western Union Telegraph Company at the Pittsburgh office. The word "remain" in the above sentence was improperly written "reign" in the copy furnished to the four morning papers who use the Associated Press dispatches. The COMMERCIAL was the only one of these papers which even attempted to give a full report of the speech, but all had identically the same copy. The *Post* says all the leading morning journals of the United States, except the COMMERCIAL, published the word "remain," which is not true—inasmuch as every leading morning journal taking its news from the Pittsburgh office published the word as the COMMERCIAL did. The *Post*, not being a leading morning journal, and considering HILL'S harrangue too bitter for its readers, mutilated not only this sentence but nearly all the rest. The Titusville *Herald*, which gets its news through the Pittsburgh office, also charged by its neighbor, the *Courier*, with mutilating copy in this same instance, but had no trouble in showing the copy and putting the charge of mutilation where it belonged. If the "Republicans" who complain to the *Post* of our report of HILL'S speech will wait awhile, they will have an opportunity of reading a verbatim report of it, as the Republican committee at Washington is publishing it as a campaign document.

A DISTINGUISHED New England educator, in a recent public address, is reported as having compared the school system in vogue a century ago with the present system, "with somewhat disastrous results as regards the modern system." There is no doubt that a good deal of real progress in teaching has since that early time been made, yet neither is there any question that the old system was thorough, and that although there was not much said about teaching as an art, and few teachers thought they were professors of an art, a vast amount of genuine teaching was, nevertheless, done. The youth were compelled to acquire as much book learning as the necessities of ordinary life required; there was no lack of churches and schools, and it was not the custom of the earnest men of that day to allow either to be empty, and the professions and occupations were as thoroughly furnished as the state of society or the conditions of trade demanded. It is true that our modern teachers and school systems have kept pace with population and wealth, and that the course of study is not so simple and brief as then, but after all it is perhaps an open question whether our more elaborate system of education does any more to fit our youth to labor intelligently, than the study of a century ago did for the youth of that day. What the country needs and must have in the years to come, is a generation of educated mechanics, and the problem for the educator is how to make the common school a means of spreading a knowledge of the practical arts, and to join invariably with every education some useful pursuit.

THE inauguration of Governor HARTRANFT for his second term will take place to-day. The ceremonies will be of a generous and impressive character. Governor HARTRANFT has made a model Executive. A thoroughly capable and conscientious Chief Magistrate, with the practical element which belongs to the Keystone State, possessing good judgment in the choice of means, and a clear knowledge of men, his administration has been assiduously and successfully devoted to the furtherance of the best interests of the good old Commonwealth, and the promotion of the welfare of all its citizens. The people are not always ungrateful. He reaps the partial reward of his deserts to-day.

Dr. Hopkins' Letter.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Pressing engagements on Saturday prevented me from replying at once to your editorial syllabus of Dr. Hopkins' letter of assault upon the Presbytery of Allegheny, given in your columns on Saturday morning.

It will surprise you and your readers to be informed that the whole of Dr. H.'s vituperations are based on a paper which was *not the official paper of the Presbytery*. That paper was a simple expression of regret at the utterance of such sentiments in our midst as those of H. on the subject of the Sabbath, and a protest against them as contrary to the doctrines of the Bible and the Presbyterian Church. This paper had been *substituted* for another which Dr. H. calls a "formal complaint," and which he makes a hook on which to hang all his sharp sayings against our presbytery, while at the same time he denies that the paper which he reviews had been *set aside*, for he speaks of it as having been "dropped;" and I myself had officially informed him, in answer to a letter of inquiry from him, that the offensive paper had been reconsidered and the protest adopted in its stead.

Is this to be taken as a specimen of Dr. H.'s *honesty?* or does he suppose that the Ninth commandment, as well as the Fourth, has been abrogated?

A. WILLIAMS,
Stated Clerk of Allegheny Presbytery.
JANUARY 17, 1876.

Cheap Diet for Hard Times.

"An Investigating Economist" writes as follows to the Philadelphia *Ledger* about a cheap diet for hard times: In these times of the corruption in the governmental deductions of investigating economists become valuable. A working mechanic with reduced pay, I have tried hard to keep up with the times by lessened expenditure. Having read the newspaper accounts of the man who lived on $5 a year, gaining twenty pounds, under a regimen of corn meal, we tried that article but found it insipid and finally nauseous. The indorsement of buckwheat as a sustaining food by an eminent judge induced us to try it; we found buckwheat non susceptible of variety in cooking, and we soon "stalled" on slapjacks. Potatoes failed to keep up our bodily strength.

Next we tried oat starch, with this result: My wife, son and self continued ourselves to rations of three pints of thick porridge per day, varying the "dip" dressing with butter, sugar, nutmeg, lemon juice or molasses. We enjoyed excellent health, with regular digestion. At the expiration of two weeks, I found myself four and quarter pounds heavier. My wife had gained three pounds, while the lad had increased over five pounds. Our food outlay for fourteen days was exactly *two dollars and eighty cents*, or less than *seven* cents per day for each person. We are now pursuing the same course, with an occasional "mixed meal."

IT IS meet that in this Centennial year the origin of the old flag be studied. During the first year of the Revolution the patriots fought under the various flags, the liberty red flag, the white pine tree flag, the blue flag of the Carolinas, the Connecticut flag, with the motto *"Qui transtulit sustinet,"* and the rattlesnake flag. On January 2, 1776, Washington first raised the "grand union" flag, with thirteen stripes and the blended crosses of St. George and St. Andrew. June, 1777, Congress resolved that the flag should carry as many stripes and stars as States. This resulted at last in a cumbrous flag with twenty stars and twenty stripes. In 1818 the present flag was established by law—thirteen stripes and as many stars as are States, arranged in a circle on a blue ground, a star being added on the Fourth of July after the admission of a new State. And on the whole it is a very graceful and picturesque standard.

THE question what becomes of the old churches in this country is getting to be as interesting as the famous query about the pins. The first Baptist church erected in San Francisco was lately sold for a Chinese opium factory. The old Sansom street church in Philadelphia is now used as a stable, and the church on Seventh street, below Arch, from which Dr. Kane was buried, is converted into a comic opera house. In Detroit there is one church used for a carriage manufactory and warehouse, another as a lager beer hall, and a third as a theater where performances of more than questionable character have been carried on.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The hari-kari party: Democracy.

The Kansas Legislature has elected a colored minister as chapiain.

The Chicago crooked whisky dealers don't admire justice straight.

The Turkish Sultan is a brevet widower. One of his wives has just died.

The New York *Times* thinks cider should have appellate jurisdiction with other temperance beverages.

Nebraska added thirty per cent. to her population last year, notwithstanding the pesky grasshoppers.

Boston's exports, last year, were $33,926,890, as compared with $20,054,895 in 1874, and $32,183,417 in 1873.

In both branches of the Iowa Legislature the enrolling and engrossing clerkships have been given to ladies.

Boston expects hereafter to be a great shipping port, with interests both in Europe and in the West.

Tom Hughes declines the post of umpire of the Centennial University Regatta. Sorry. He would have been so useful.

The woman suffragists will hold their semi-annual convention at Washington on Wednesday and Thursday of next week.

A new contagious horse disease, called "apthæ fartice," which proves fatal unless checked immediately, is spreading in the East.

Just so far as each one can trust himself that he is honest in life, just so far he is helping to bring about a better state of things.

The Pacific Mail Company have instructed their attorneys to prosecute Bill King "to the bitter end." Good. Where's Schumaker?

Brigham Young thinks round dancing is not the square thing, and so he has prohibited his wives and daughters from taking part in it.

Boston needs a society for the prevention of cruelty to foreigners of distinction. The flunkeys of that city are lionizing a Russian count to death.

Among the newspapers in England which died with the old year are included all the religious papers started during Moody and Sankey's revival.

Heteronomy. The Chicago *Times* speaks of "the old way of Northern *truculence* to the insolence of Southern ignorance and braggadocia." It meant *truckling*.

Albion, New York, is greatly excited over the discovery that a Catholic parochial school in that town is being supported by money from the public treasury.

The Parisians have just adopted, as "a delightful new invention," the foot stove known to grandmothers and great grandmothers in New England scores of years ago.

Equipoise. "Yes, I know it. I made a mistake and gave him too much medicine," frankly said a Massachusetts doctor last week, when he was told that his patient was dead.

The Yosemite Valley is said to be growing as unbearable as Niagara, on account of the multitudinous tollbars and ticket offices erected wherever there is anything to be seen.

The perpetually augmenting instances of incompetency and worse on private vessels proves that new rules of international maritime law ought to be adopted for the merchant service without delay.

A wondrous trout pond. A lake a mile and a half long by a mile wide has just been discovered in Idaho so densely inhabitated by trout that they appear along the shores in one continuous school.

The artificial propogation of fish is becoming one of the leading industries of the country. Every Gubernatorial message thus far delivered this winter has contained official reference to the subject.

New York boasts of 444 newspapers and periodicals, of which 28 are daily and semi-weekly, 157 weekly, 22 semi-monthly, 139 monthly, 3 bi-monthly and 16 quarterly. Thirty-two are in foreign languages.

A correspondent desires us to give him certain information concerning Florida. It can be done in a sentence. Florida is the chosen home of the orange and lime, the flea, the alligator and the gallinipper.

A gifted and observant English editor who not long ago "did" this country, gravely informs his readers that "the legal name of Washington city is 'the Department of Columbia,'" and that "Americans always abbreviate this into the letters 'D C.'"

A Virginia paper says: "George H. Thomas was not only a strong Southern man, but an out-and-out secessionist. He wanted General Thomas Jordan, of Beauregard's staff, to go to San Francisco and start a secession paper there." That editor would be invaluable in a soap factory—for the lye that is in him.

PERSONAL.

The marriage of Miss Clara Louise Kellogg to Mr. Bradish Johnson Smith will take place during Easter.

The engagement of James Gordon Bennett to Miss May, formerly of Baltimore, now of New York, is announced.

The death of Father Tom Burke occurred at the residence of his mother, in Galway, Ireland, on the 15th of December last. Information had been received in this country of his illness. He became very prominent in 1873 from his controversy here with Froude the historian.

The wife of Walker, the famous "Vinegar Bitters" man, has sued him for a divorce and $400 weekly alimony. Pretty rough on an old man of seventy-two. The complainant maintains that she is entitled to this liberal allowance because her erring husband is a millionaire, while he pretends by denying all cause for divorce and only admits a property of $300,000. "Vinegar Bitters" indeed, to be dragged into court in this manner!

The Alexandria (Va.) *Sentinel* says that the great-grandson of John, sixth Earl of Traquair, is now living in Virginia. Lady Christina Stuart, daughter of Earl John, married Judge Cyrus Griffin, of Virginia, who was the last President of the Centennial Congress, succeeding John Hancock. She left several sons, only one of whom had issue. This was Dr. S. S. Griffin, of Williamsburg, who died during the war. His only son living is Dr. James L. C. Griffin, now of Gloucester county, who is, consequently, by direct descent, the heir of the title and estates, as ninth Earl of Traquair, or rather would be if he were not an alien.

FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

LIPPINCOTT'S.

The second article on "The Century, its Fruits and its Festival," forms the opening paper of *Lippincott's Magazine* for February, and is a succinct but masterly sketch of "American Progress," with appropriate illustrations pointing the contrast between the condition of our industries, with their imperfect means and rude appliances, a century ago, and the developments to which they have since attained. The information presented in this series will prepare the reader for an intelligent comprehension of the Centennial Exposition. The concluding paper of Mr. Bruce's "Up the Thames" treats of Windsor, Eton and the neighboring localities, and is full of dainty descriptions, to which the charming woodcuts—among the best that have ever appeared in an American magazine—give and additional effect. Another finely illustrated paper is the second of a series of "Sketches of India," dealing with some of the most notable characteristics of that country and its varied populations. In a very well-written article entitled "Professor and Teacher," James Morgan Hart, author of "German Universities," discusses the principles and methods of the "higher educational training," pressing to which will command the attention of all who are interested in this important subject. "A Few Hours in Bohemia," by Ita Aniol Prokop, is a light and amusing sketch of artist life in Paris, with its eccentricities illuminated by genius; while an equally faithful transcript of life "At the Old Plantation" is given in Rev. Robert Wilson's second paper with this title. The wide circle of readers who enjoy Lady Barker's writings will welcome her "Letters from South Africa" which are begun in this number of *Lippincott's*. As an easy and vivid narrator of traveling experiences she has no superior, and her vivacity remains undiminished in the new field she has chosen. "The Atonement of Leam Dundas" is continued, and the interest of this powerful and original novel is well sustained. A short story by Ethel C. Gale, "Ox Sankoke Head," paints by Emma Lazarus, F. A. Hillard and Charlotte F. Pates, and a discussion, in "The Monthly Gossip," of the views presented in Dr. Wood's recent article on Medical Education in the United States, complete our list of the noticeable features of the number, which offers so much variety of entertainment and instruction as can well be comprised within the covers of a magazine.

BALLOU'S.

The February number of this magazine is issued, and is as full of good things as ever. There is a sea story, a continuation of M. Quad's great tale of "That Taylor Boy," and several domestic stories of absorbing interest, and these, in connection with the illustrations and the poetry, go toward making up a magazine that can't be excelled in this country. Considering its price, *Ballou's Monthly* is a wonderful magazine. Thomes & Talbot, Boston, are the publishers.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Review of Progress in 1875—Important Facts and Figures—The Prospect.

The New York *Railroad Gazette* of the 14th inst. presents its usual annual review of railroad progress in the United States. From it we learn that the total of new railroad constructed during 1875 was 1,483 miles, against 2,025 miles the year previous, 3,883 miles in 1873, and 7,340 miles in 1872, which was the culmination of the railroad building era that followed the war. The construction of last year, though less than for any previous year since 1865, is yet larger than seemed probable down to very nearly the end of the year. It is true that usually the larger part of the track is laid in the last half of the year, but in 1875 the proportion has been greater than for previous years for which we have records, and this leads to the conclusion that there was a slight revival in railroad construction during the last half of 1875, and that this work was in the most depressed condition since the war during the first half of the year. The total mileage at the end of 1875 was 74,121.

Great "through lines" do not make much of a showing in the *Gazette's* tables of new railroads, nearly all those constructed having been short, intended mainly to serve local needs. Such roads are usually paid for chiefly by the communities which they serve, and are not often built unless they are needed, though they may not be directly profitable. The falling-off in construction has been greatest in the South and the Northwest. What we are accustomed to call the Southern States, including all south of the Potomac and the Ohio, in 1872 built 1,343 miles of new railroad; in 1875, but 165 miles; that is, railroad construction has almost ceased there. Again, what we have called the "North Interior" and the "Northwest" the whole being still commonly called the Northwest, in 1874 built 4,496 miles of new road; in 1875, 475 miles. The change in the last case is not so noticeable from the small amount built last year—it is nearly a third of the whole—as for the, truly enormous mileage constructed in 1872, when it was nearly three-fifths of the whole constructed in the United States. On the other hand, New England and the Middle States, where manufactures are more important than agriculture, and where capital has accumulated, built as much railroad in 1875 as in 1874, and nearly half as much as in 1872; while the extreme western part of the country, including the interior Territories and the Pacific coast, have done much more railroad building than in 1874, as much as in 1873, and three-fourths as much as in 1872. New England and the Middle States last year are credited with a larger proportion of the total mileage than for any preceding year. The latter, indeed, have 28 per cent. of the whole, and both together 35½ per cent., against 16½ per cent. in 1872. The three Southern groups, which did 18½ per cent. of the whole work of extension in 1872 and nearly 29 per cent. in 1873, have done but 7 per cent. in 1875. Fourteen States and territories, in which railroads exist added nothing to their mileage in 1875, five more than in 1874.

New York takes the lead in the mileage constructed last year with 200 miles, California coming second with 175, and Illinois third with 172. Then come Pennsylvania, 118 miles; Colorado, 114; and Indiana, 109. No other State has a hundred miles. In 1874 Illinois took the lead, in 1873 Texas, in 1872 Illinois again. The last named State has 1,126 miles more railroad than any other State, if Poor's figures are correct, Pennsylvania standing next and New York being close behind.

What effect hostile legislation has had on construction it is not easy to judge. In Wisconsin, the only State where the laws have actually been executed, the only new road was built to save a land grant, or prevent a contest as to the title to one. But most of the Northwestern States are so well provided with railroads, and the newer ones have so generally been financial failures, that the cessation of construction was to be expected, however favorable the laws.

The *Gazette* continues: As to the prospects for the future, we can say little. The only great work contemplated depends upon the doubtful action of Congress. There are not many places where there is great need of railroads at present, and it is probable that such construction as may be undertaken will be chiefly of local kinds, while the extent of these will depend very largely on the condition of business. Very much of the railroad construction of this country—probably most of it—is done directly or indirectly by old railroad companies. These, when solvent, can now obtain money on easy terms, and the cost of construction is less than at any other time since the war broke out. These companies, when they see the promise of a profitable traffic from a new branch or extension, will be likely to undertake it readily. But there perhaps never was a time when they were less likely to build roads without any present prospect of traffic, and companies without capital or reputation are in no better chance of borrowing money to build railroads than they did last year. On the whole, we conclude that if we do not build much new railroad in this Centennial year, it will because we do not need it.

STATE NEWS.

The entire debt of New Castle is $46,153 42.

A fire company has been organized in Bedford.

There were twenty-one deaths in Reading, last week.

The ex-priest, John W. Gerdemann, is a happy father.

Northumberland county is to have a Centennial jail.

A Hazleton man has a sword used at the battle of Clontarf.

John Allio, aged 106, a resident of Clarion county, died last week.

There are many cases of diphtheria in Centerville, Butler county.

It was an "ulcer" overcoat, that a young Williamsport blood asked for.

The State Teachers' Association will meet at West Chester next summer.

A calf born at East Coventry, Chester county, last week, weighed 204 pounds.

West Middlesex, Mercer county, has a new paper, called the *Little Croaker*.

The Catholics of Carlisle have the erection of an ecclesiastical seminary in view.

Dr. L. D. Robbins, of Elysburg, Northumberland county, died suddenly last week.

Shamokin claims to have built one house a day throughout the year just closed.

Mrs. General Isaac Bowman died in Wilkesbarre on the 13th inst., aged ninety-six years.

Colonel Forney will resume editorial charge of his paper, the *Press*, about the first of March.

Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, brother of Henry Ward B., preached in Foxburg, Clarion county, on Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Hammond, the revivalist, cannot go to Altoona, as he was announced to do, for lack of time.

Mr. Samuel Clement, of North Union township, Fayette county, died on the 8th inst., aged seventy-eight years.

The wife of Captain B. G. Evitts, of Lykens township, Dauphin county, was found dead in her bed on the morning of the 13th inst.

The Easton *Free Press* tells of a woman in that city so cross-eyed that when she weeps the tears from her left eye drop on her right cheek.

On last Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. Espy Connely, of Franklin, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage, at their residence in that city.

An individual in Reading admits that he has been a fool for fourteen years, having wound up an eight-day clock regularly every day for that period of time.

There are many cases of scarlet fever among families living near Hay creek, in Berks county. The disease is confined to the immediate vicinity of the stream.

Hammond and Bentley, the revivalists, claim to have converted from 500 to 600 persons in Lancaster, and will continue their labors there during the present week.

The libel case of B. F. Douglass against the Huntingdon *Monitor*, and of same against the Huntingdon *Globe*, resulted in verdicts for the defendants, plaintiff to pay the costs.

A young man in Chester county, while wrestling with a companion, a few days ago, fell and broke one of his legs. That young man will not soon forget his wrestling in Chester.

On Saturday evening, 8th inst., Barkstresser, of Shirleysburg, Huntingdon county, gave birth to four infants. They lived but a short time after being ushered into this world.

The Lancaster *Express* protests against the overcrowding of public halls. Hammond, the revivalist, insists upon people being admitted after the officers of the law close the doors.

By a slip of the pencil, credit was given in this department to the Butler *Eagle* for an item taken from the *Citizen*. The latter journal will please consider this an apology for the mistake.

During the last seven months of 1874 the Coroner of Philadelphia held 570 inquests, at a cost of $8,247 48. During the same period of 1875, 755 inquests were held, at a cost of $13,866 45.

Allentown has 20 church edifices: German Methodist, 4; Lutheran, 3; Reformed, 3; Catholic, 2; Episcopalian, 2; United Brethren, 2; Methodist Episcopal; 2; Baptist, 1; Presbyterian, 1.

On Sunday morning last a large barn in Tredyffrin, near Paoli, Chester county, was destroyed by fire, together with thirty-six head of stock, including horses, donkeys and a number of blooded cows.

During the present season Leroy Lyman, of Potter county, has killed a large amount of game. One day he killed a fox and a wild cat, another day he slaughtered two bears, and on another day six deer.

Two children of Mr. Franklin Deitonheifer, of Taylor township, Cambria county, died within twenty minutes of each other on the 11th inst., of diphtheria and scarlet fever. They were aged one and three years.

Joseph R. Hewit, one of the oldest citizens of Blair county, died at his residence at Williamsburg on Saturday evening, 8th inst. He had been engaged in the mercantile business for many years and amassed a large fortune.

Samuel Shlopbach, aged about fifty years, was fatally injured in a sawmill at Adamstown, Berks county, on the 14th inst. His clothes were caught by a saw, and being drawn in, the poor man was sawed nearly in two.

James Gambo and W. D. Wagner, brakemen on the Pennsylvania Railroad, were arrested and committed to jail in Harrisburg, last week, charged with passing advertising notes, resembling greenbacks, for the genuine article.

Pierce Rhodeback, the noted trapper of West Bradford township, Chester county, reports that on one night last week he caught thirty-one muskrats, he having forty five traps set. During the past fall Mr. R. caught 185 polecats.

Neff, the brute who outraged a little girl eight years of age, at Carlisle a short time ago, was tried and found guilty in the Cumberland county Quarter Sessions on Thursday and sentenced to nine years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

The oldest Lutheran preacher in America, says the *Pilger*, is Rev. G. A. Deininger, of East Berlin, thirteen miles from York. Though fifty-one years in the ministry he attends to his duties with unabated zeal. He is a Wurtemberger.

Last Tuesday a lady in Mahanoy City, Schuylkill county, was caught in a whirlwind, taken up about six feet and dashed in a grape arbor. The whirlwind caused her to make several involuntary revolutions and tore her dress to shreds.

On Monday last, William Halsey, a man living near Montrose, Susquehanna county, committed suicide by cutting his throat. He was a man of intemperate habits, and it is supposed was laboring under delirium tremens when he committed the rash act.

The Lebanon County Commissioners are about to build an almshouse barn, and the Pottsville *Journal* says: "Go ahead, boys; you need not be particular, as they'll pardon you out in a month or two. Make your pile a big one. Schuylkill is an example for you."

Hon. R. A. Lamberton, of Harrisburg, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, A. Y. M., who has been seriously ill for some time, and whose life had been despaired of, was much improved at last accounts, and his physician is in hopes of his early recovery.

A man named Milburn is in jail at Wilkesbarre, on a charge of having murdered his wife by poison. The testimony is very strong against him. The family lived at Pittston, being kept alive by charitable neighbors, Milburn spending his wages at saloons.

Contraction of the currency. Mr. Adam Moore, of Gwynedd township, Montgomery county, did not consider banks a safe place to deposit money. When he had twelve hundred dollars in greenbacks and other notes, on his hands, he put it in a pocketbook and hid it under a heap of threshed wheat in his barn. One day this week he went to get his money and found only its mutilated remains, the mice having used the pocketbook for a nest and torn up nearly all the bills.

Pranks of a Disordered Liver.

A disordered liver plays sad pranks with the digestive organs, the bowels, the kidneys and the blood, and induces an infinite variety of unpleasant symptoms upon its unfortunate possessor, among which may be mentioned yellowness of the skin and whites of the eyes, furred tongue, nausea, headache, vertigo, pain in the head, side and stomach, drowsiness by day and unrest by night, difficult evaguation, and even irritation of the bladder and urethra. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters discipline the refractious organs rapidly and certainly into healthful action, and when bilious manifestations are threatening, a dose of this timely remedy will generally prevent the attack. There are not many places where this medicine is not known, and those who have used it are its friends. It is a fine appetizer, and promotes digestion. Use it for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, kidney complaint, fever and ague, rheumatism, nervousness, and chronic ailments of every description.

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Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
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Open daily from 9 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of SIX PER CENT. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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LEGAL.
IN THE MATTER OF THE ACCOUNT of MADISON DAILEY, Trustee for creditors of CORNELL & WERLING.
In the Court of Common Pleas, No. 1, of Allegheny county. No. 199 December T., 1875.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas to pass upon exceptions filed to account and distribute the funds in the hands of the Trustee, has prepared his report as such Auditor, and the same will be filed on SATURDAY, January 22, 1876, unless exceptions are filed before that time. In the meantime the said report will be at my office, No. 160 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, for examination.
R. S. PETTY,
Auditor.
Pittsburgh, January 10, 1876.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS Testamentary, with a copy of the will annexed, having been duly granted to the undersigned on the Estate of CHARLES T. RUSSELL, deceased. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the Estate of said decedent, will present the same duly probated for settlement to
JOSEPH L. RUSSELL, Executor,
No. 119 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMAN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, Room 9, 16 Sixth street Pittsburgh.
Send for circular

DRY GOODS.
1876.
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WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Fed eral Street, Allegheny, Pa.
NEW, FULL AND ATTRACTIVE
STOCK OF DRESS GOODS!
OPENED THIS WEEK.
At 21 25. New Line of
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All Newest Shades.
At $1, $1 12½, $1 20, $1 25, $1 37½ and $1 50, extra good value in
Black Dress Silks.
At $1 75 and $1 87½.
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At $2 to $3 50.
Choice Black Dress Silks,
Worth a great deal more.
At 12½, 15 and 18¾c.
New Camels' Hair Plaid Dress Goods.
At 12½,

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, January 17, 1876.

Business among the banks was rather quiet to-day, there being nothing especially new to mark the day's business. There was some inquiry for discounts in certain quarters, and in one or two cases banks were obliged to refuse to extend their discount lines beyond the requirements of their regular customers. This caused a slight tendency toward hardening of rates, but it was not sufficiently marked to create any general change in the features of ease which characterize the present position of the banks. In Eastern exchange there was an easy feeling, and drafts on New York ruled about even in transactions between the banks. Local stock and securities presented no especially new features.

—The New York *Bulletin* furnishes the following statements of the latest reported railroad earnings:

GROSS EARNINGS DURING DECEMBER.

	1875.	1874.
Atl. & Pac. & leased lines...	$ 359,300	$257,453
Central Pacific.....	1,270,000	1,370,334
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.....	747,000	622,283
Canada Southern.....	*126,554	98,176
Cin., Lafayette & Chicago....	*28,940	42,300
Denver and Rio Grande.....	37,321	50,186
Illinois Central.....	682,698	630,435
Ind., Bloom. and Western....	134,069	114,075
Kansas Pacific.....	290,573	255,401
Keokuk & Des Moines.....	50,164	67,782
Missouri, Kansas & Texas....	393,098	292,705
Ohio and Mississippi, main line.....	307,318	303,293
Ohio & Mississippi, Springfield division.....	34,175	.....
St. Louis, Kansas City & No.	285,536	248,543
St. L., Iron M. & Southern...	460,000	404,219
St. Louis & Southeastern....	88,750	102,912
St. Louis, Alton & T. H. — { Belleville Branches.....	52,047	52,812
Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw..	113,762	68,995
Total.....	$5,407,641	$5,019,845
Increase, 1875.....	$387,796	

*Fourth week estimated.

GROSS EARNINGS FOR YEAR.

	1875.	1874.
Atlantic and Pacific and leased lines.....	*$4,334,778	$ 4,945,528
Central Pacific.....	16,000,078	14,322,814
Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago.....	491,749	453,718
Canada Southern.....	1,240,076	.....
Illinois Central.....	7,892,901	7,900,720
Ind., Bloom. and Western...	1,300,640	1,825,353
Kansas Pacific.....	3,297,331	3,372,597
Keokuk & Des Moines.....	742,982	705,185
Missouri, Kansas & Texas..	2,940,977	4,145,874
Ohio & Mississippi.....	3,207,848	3,582,219
St. Louis, Kansas City & No.	2,626,707	2,587,601
St. Louis, Iron M. & South'n	3,770,998	3,244,071
St. Louis & Southeastern....	1,001,911	1,258,748
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute, Belleville Branches	569,709	559,346
Total, omitting Canadas	$50,351,033	$47,894,421
Increase, 1875.....	2,546,615	

*Fourth week December, estimated.

Annexed is a comparative statement of the November earnings, which have been made public since our last compilation:

	1875.	1874.
Atlantic and Great Western.$	381,135	$ 368,000
Atchison, Top. and Santa Fe	178,083	116,378
Burl., Cedar Rapids and Min	127,879	101,187
Houston and Texas Central.	417,259	329,316
Georgia.....	156,509	142,301
Michigan Central.....	587,369	652,496
Mobile and Ohio.....	355,794	387,453
Philadelphia and Erie.....	275,737	390,859
Rockford, R. I. and St. Louis	35,538	74,783
St. Paul and Sioux City, &c.	118,775	88,107
Toronto, Gray and Bruce....	33,653	51,658
Total eleven roads.....	$ 2,383,876	$ 2,473,640
Total eighteen roads pre-viously reported.....	8,141,111	7,312,903
Total twenty-nine roads for November.....	$10,524,987	$ 9,786,543
Cairo and St. Louis.....	28,268	.....
Louisville, Cin. and Lex....	109,703	.....
Louisville, Paducah and S. W	43,433	.....
Grand total, Nov. 1875.....	$10,926,391	.....

—The following correspondence between the President of the Gallatin National Bank of New York city, and the authorities at Washington, with regard to the tax demanded by the Government on deposits, will be read with considerable interest by bankers throughout the country:

NEW YORK, January 6, 1876.

Hon. John J. Knox, Comptroller, &c., Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR—In making up our statement of averages for the past six months, for the purpose of paying the tax demanded by the Treasury Department due the United States Government for semi-annual duty, it has occurred to me that we have been paying taxes never intended to be laid or contemplated by the act of Congress authorizing their imposition. The principle on which the act in question is based I presume to be, as it is in fact, that everything contributing to the profits of the shareholders of banks, excepting obligations of the United States, should be taxed.

The act of Congress to which I refer imposes a tax of "one-half of one per centum each half year upon the average amount of the capital, surplus or one per centum on deposits; one-quarter of one per centum on circulation; one-quarter of one per centum on the amount of the annual investment in United States bonds."

Now, the Supreme Court decided (in 7 Wallace, 26) that United States notes or legal-tender notes are obligations within the meaning of the acts exempting United States bonds from State and municipal taxation. It is not, therefore, a perfectly legal deduction that the legal-tender notes which banks are compelled to retain in their vaults as a reserve, and from which, of course, not the slightest profit can accrue to the shareholders, are in law as in fact so far as this species of taxation is concerned, Government bonds, which we are allowed by law to withhold from use, and which are thus powerless to earn the duty the consideration of the law by the Treasury Department has thus far imposed upon them. Very truly yours,

F. D. TAPPEN.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
DIVISION OF NATIONAL BANKS,
WASHINGTON, January 8, 1876.

SIR—Your letter of the 6th in relation to the payment of semi-annual duty on deposits including reserve additional to the legal tender of the Currency, has been referred to this office.

Section 5,215 Revised Statutes of the United States requires that each national bank shall report the average amount of its deposits for the six months preceding the first day of January and July in each year, to enable the Treasurer to make out statement of one-quarter of one per cent. on the amount so reported. There is no provision of law for a deduction of the amount of deposits held as reserve, and thereupon no authority for authorizing or permitting a deduction, or for receiving any return that does not give the average deposits in full, excepting the amount of interest on amount of deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. It is true, as you state, that the reserve is held as a trust fund, and cannot itself earn the duty imposed; nevertheless the fact that the reserve enables the bank to make active use of the great bulk of deposits without imparing the confidence of depositors. To keep the reserve is an obligation conceded by the bank in its organization, as a means of securing the benefits that may result from the advantages required.

In regard to the decision of the Supreme Court to which you refer, I do not feel at liberty to interpret it as releasing United States notes from the duty imposed by the Government, or the proportion of such notes the bank may have in reserve, as provided by law. It would require a decision or opinion having direct reference to the question now raised to secure any change or modification of the ruling heretofore adopted by the Department.

I must therefore require, under the act as it stands, a report of the average of all deposits, and make the assessment as proposed.

Very respectfully, J. NEW,
Treasurer of United States.

F. D. Tappen, Esq., President Gallatin National Bank, New York city.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

January 17, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold.....	113	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
U. S. 6's 1881, coup..		121	121⅛	121⅛	
U. S. 5-20's, coup....		118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	
5-20's, 1865, reg.....		118⅝		118¾	
5-20's, 1867.....		120¾		120¾	
5-20's, 1867, registered					
5-20's, 1868.....				121⅝	
10-40's.....		117⅜	118	118⅛	
10-40's coupons....		118		118⅛	
Currency 6's.....				122	
New 5 per cents.....		116½		116¾	
Western Union Tel....	76⅞	76⅞	77	77	76⅝
Quicksilver.....	17⅛		17⅛		17⅛
Pacific Mail.....	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	30	29⅝
Panama.....	130				
Adams Express.....	93½		102½		102¾
Wells-Fargo Express....	82				
American Express.....	50				
United States Express..	59			61½	
New York Central.....	108	108⅛			108⅞
Erie.....	16¾	16¾			16¾
Michigan Central.....	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝		62
Michigan Southern....	82	82	82		82¼
Illinois Central.....	96				
Cleve. & Pittsburgh....	90		92	91⅝	91⅝
Chicago & N. Western	40		42	41⅝	41⅝
Do preferred.....	67	69½	69½	69½	69½
Rock Island.....	107	107⅛	108	108	108
St. Paul common.....	29	29⅛	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
Do preferred.....	74		74		74
Wabash common.....	4¾		4¾	4¾	
Fort Wayne.....	101				
Ohio & Mississippi....	21	20⅞	21	21	20⅞
Union Pacific.....	72		72	72	72
Harlem.....	132		131		
Hannibal & St. Jo.....	20½	21⅛	21⅜	20⅞	
Atlantic & Pac. prof..	4¾	4¾		4¾	5
Iron Mountain.....	17⅞	18			
Wabash & Erie.....	4	4¼		4¼	
Missouri Pacific.....					12
St. Carolinas, April..	25				
S. Carolina's, July...	18				
Missouri 6's.....	92				

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central.....			54½
Reading.....			52⅜
United Cos. of N. J.....	136½		
Oil Creek.....			15½
Lehigh Valley.....			43¾
Allegheny Valley.....			34½
Central Transportation.			43½
P., C. & St. L. m.	80½	80¾	

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 113.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, January 17.—Money 5@7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 8@9 per cent. Customs receipts $331,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $266,000. Clearings $35,000,000. Sterling exchange 484½@488.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed at 113, with sales in the interim at 113⅛. Rates paid for carrying were 5, 4, 3⅝, 3, 2¾ and 2½ per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds strong and higher with an active investment demand. Railroad bonds firm. State securities quiet. Stocks opened active and buoyant, and advanced ¼ to 3¼ per cent. The improvement, as usual of late, was most marked in Western shares. Union Pacific led the advance, followed by Lake Shore, Western Union, Northwestern, St. Paul, Ohio and Mississippi and Pacific Mail. The late advance in Ohio and Mississippi is based upon increased traffic. St. Louis and Iron Mountain stock advanced to 20, an improvement of 5 per cent. over last week. It is stated that negotiations are progressing for a new contract between Pacific Mail and Panama with prospects of success, and that those for refunding the former company the amounts expended by Stockwell while the subsidy bill was pending are on the eve of completion. The great advance in the stock market on Saturday afternoon and this morning offered inviting profits to speculators, and there was considerable refunding which led to a reaction of ¼ to 2¾ per cent. from the highest point of the day. At the close there was some recovery, from the afternoon decline. Large shares declined from 68¾ to 68¼, and closed at 68¾; Union Pacific declined from 74¾ to 72 on the introduction of unfavorable bills in Senate to-day. Pacific Mail reacted from 29⅝ to 28⅜, and recovered to 28⅝ @ 28¾ at the close. Ohio and Mississippi fell off from 21¼ to 20⅞. Northwestern common advanced from 42 to 41 and preferred from 59½ to 58¾, with a recovery of 58¾ per cent. at the close in both cases. St. Paul common declined from 29⅝ to 29 and preferred from 75¾ to 75⅛. In last sales at 1 o'clock Michigan Central fell off from 63¼ to 63⅛, closing at 62. Rock Island reacted from 107⅜ to 106¾. Transactions 238,000 shares, of which 45,000 were Pacific Mail, 42,000 Western Union, 15,000 Northwestern common, 4,000 preferred, 6,000 Rock Islan., 10,000 St. Paul, 11,000 Erie, 57,000 Lake Shore, 29,000 Ohio and Mississippi and 5,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph.....	76⅞	Do preferred.....	72¾
Pacific Mail.....	28⅞	Toledo & Wabash..	4⅞
Adams Express.....	102¾	Do preferred.....	6
Wells Fargo Ex....	82½	Fort Wayne.....	100
American Ex.....	59½	Chicago & Alton..	102
United States Ex..	61¼	Do preferred....	107
Erie.....	16¾	Terre Haute.....	5¾
Do preferred....	30	Do preferred....	25
New York Central	108⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	20⅞
Harlem.....	133	Indiana Central..	4⅞
Do preferred....	133	Burlingt'n & Qu'cy	115¾
Mich. Central....	62	Hannibal & St. Jos.	21
Lake Shore.....	67¼	Delaware & Lack..	118½
Illinois Central..	96	Atlantic & P. Tel..	10½
Clev. & Pitts.....	90½	Union Pac. stock..	72½
Northwestern.....	41⅝	Cen. Pac. bonds..	104¾
Do preferred....	69½	Union Pac. bonds..	105¾
Rock Island.....	105¾	Panama.....	130
N. J. Central.....	104½	Missouri Pacific..	12
St. Paul.....	29¼	A. and P., pref'd..	47½

*Ex. div.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	121¼	10-40's registered....	117⅝
5-20's, 1865.....	119½	10-40's coupons....	118¼
5-20's, 1865, new....	118½	New 5's	118½
5-20's, 1867.....	120	Currency 6's.....	123½
5-20's, 1868.....	121¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old....	45	Virginia, old.....	38
Tennessee, new....	43¾	Missouri 6's.....	102¾
Virginia, new.....	37		

LONDON, January 17, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93 31-32; for account, 93 15-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 109¾; do 1867, 108¾; 10-40's, 106¾; new 5's 104⅞. Railroad securities —New York Central 97¾; Erie 16¾; do preferred 29.

PARIS, January 17.—Rentes 65 francs 82½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, January 17.—United States bonds new 5's 95¼.

NEW ORLEANS, January 17.—Gold 113. Sight ¼ per cent. discount. Sterling—Commercial 481@482; bank 485@486.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, January 17, 1876.

A very moderate degree of activity prevailed in mercantile circles to-day, and the general condition of trade was rather quiet. There were no important alterations to note in values, all leading staples being steady and unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls.....	1,987
Corn, bus.....	1,210
Cheese, lbs.....	100
Wheat, bus.....	1,400
Butter, pkgs.....	90
Barley, bus.....	2,700
Bacon, tcs.....	238
Rye, bus.....	400
Hams, sugar-cured..	1,173
Oats, bus.....	1,098
Hogs, tales.....	450

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—Trade continues quiet but steady at about former prices. Wheat is firm for choice grades. We quote as follows: Michigan white $1 38@1 45; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 30@1 35, the latter for strictly prime quality; Northwestern red $1 35@1 36; spring grades are dull and neglected at $1 15@1 22; rejected do 90@92 in sack to quality. Corn shows some increase in receipts and transactions, but prices the same, at former prices. We quote new shelled at 51@53c for good yellow; new ear 48@52c for mixed; 50@52c for choice yellow; old shelled in elevator is held at 60@62. Oats were active at about former quotations. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio 38@40c; white do at 41@42c; Western, white 43@44c. Barley—Nothing much doing. We quote two-rowed at $1 30@1 35 ₱ bushel; choice spring at $1 38@1 42; common to prime $1 00@1 20; fall $1 30@1 35; low grades nominal at 80@85c. Rye quiet with a sale of one car at 82c, held at 80@83c ₱ bushel. Bobbing sales were made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—There is an active business on choice brands at steady prices. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: New Iuka wheat flour $7 50@8 00; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading kinds for our standard brands of flours are steady as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 50@8 00; family known brands of family flour $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at 66 50@7 25; Minnesota ₱ 75 @ 00; family St. Louis do, choice patents $8 50@9 00; new red winter wheat flour is active at 6 50@6 75; Nebraska flour $7 00@7 25; self raising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $3 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal 80c per bushel; oatmeal $6 25 ₱ bbl; buckwheat flour $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour 2½@2¾c ₱ lb.

HAY—The market is steady and quiet. We quote timothy, baled, per ton, $12 00@14 00; prime timothy $10 00@20 00. No. 2 do $9 00@10 00; straw rules at $1 50@12 00 per ton for baled.

MILL FEED—There is a steady trade at low values. We quote bran at $15 00@15 50 ₱ 2,000 seconds 95c@1 00 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 15@1 20 ₱ cwt; corn meal in round lots $1 40 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 45@1 50.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Continue dull and rather quiet at former quotations. We quote choice pating apples at $3 25@3 50 ₱ barrel; large cooking $2 75@3 00; common to medium grades in limited demand at $2 00@2 50 ₱ barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—Holders of prime quality are firm in their views with sale at 6c@7c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—Prime white navy beans are quoted in a jobbing way at $1 25@1 35 ₱ bushel; medium are nominally $1 10@1 20.

BEESWAX—The market is quiet with little doing except in a jobbing way; nominally 30@ 32c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—There was rather easy feeling in the market to-day and prices ruled lower. The stock continues ample, and not of very high average quality. We quote prime to choice in tubs 27@28c; do in rolls 28@30c; fair to common 12@14c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—The light trade at unchanged prices. We quote prime Ohio factory at 12½@13c ₱ lb; New York Goshen 13@13½c; Sweitzer 13½@14c; Limburger 12@13c.

CIDER—The market was firm under light receipts; prices continual at $5 00@7 00 per bbl, as to quality and size of barrels.

DRIED FRUITS—Bright apples, sliced, 11½@12c; family apples, quarters, 10@10½c; Peaches, halves, new, 12½@13½c; Peaches, pealed, 20@ 21c; Blackberries 14c; Huckleberries, 12c; Raspberries, 30@35c; Cherries, 25@26c; Pitted Cherries, unpitted, 8@9c.

EGGS—The market contains an ample supply, and prices were easy. We quote strictly fresh 24@25c; pickled 20@22c.

HOMINY—In fair supply. We note sales in a regular way at $4 00@4 25 ₱ barrel.

HONEY—In full supply. We note sales in a regular way at $4 00@4 25 ₱ barrel.

HOPS—In sluggish demand for present use only. Prices are quite depressed. The 1875's rule at 15@22c ₱ lb, while medium have no fixed value. Prices are very uncertain.

MIXED NUTS—In ample supply. We quote nominally 10@12c ₱ lb.

NUTS—Chestnuts are easy at $2 50@3 00 ₱ bushel; peanuts are in fair request at easy prices; prime white Tennessee nuts run at 4@5c; according to quality; Virginia 3½@4c; shellbarks are easy at $1 25@1 50 ₱ bushel; walnuts depressed at 90@100 ₱ bushel; hazel nuts at $3 50@4 00 ₱ bushel.

PEARS—We quote Californias, at $1 75@4 00 ₱ box, as to quality.

POTATOES—There was not much done on track to-day and prices were nominal. From store there was a steady demand at former prices. We quote nominally peach-blows on track at 80@90c per bushel; Early Rose 55@70c; Prentiss 35@38c. From store sales were made of peachblows at 43@45c.

POULTRY—The supply of poultry continues very light, and prices are firm with an upward tendency. We quote spring chickens at 12@13c ₱ lb; turkeys 13@20c; ducks 15@16c, Live chickens 45@55c per pair by the coop.

VEGETABLES—Onions are in large stock and slow. We quote at $1 25@1 35 ₱ barrel. Dried green peas are quoted at $1 65@1 75 ₱ bushel. Turnips 35@40c ₱ bushel. Beets 45@50c ₱ bushel. Parsnips 60@70c ₱ bushel.

Provisions.

Business continues to move with some steadiness, the transactions, however, being conducted chiefly on a hand to mouth basis. The tendency of prices continues easy but quotably unchanged.

CURED AND CUT MEATS—Hams, extra sugar-cured 14¼c; shoulders do, 10½c; breakfast bacon s. c. 14@15c; do canvassed 15c; beef tongues, sugar cured, $6 50@7 00 per dozen; plain shoulders 10c; short rib, sides 13¼c; clear do 12¾c; ham sausage 10c.

MESS PORK—The market is easy. We quote prime mess pork at $21 00 ₱ bbl.

LARD—We quote refined in tierces 13¼c ₱ lb; do half tierces 13½c; do in buckets 14¼c; 3 lb cans 16¼c; 5 lb do 16¼c; 3 lb pails 15½c; 5 lb do 15¼c; do 6 lb 16¼c.

LARD OIL—The market is firm. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, $1 05 per gallon; No. 1 do, do, No. 2 95c.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers tallow at 10@ 10¼c; choice country rendered 9@9¼c; medium do 7½@8c.

DRESSED HOGS—Are coming in rather sluggishly and selling steadily at $8 00@8 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

Groceries.

There was a steady but not very heavy trade in standard groceries to-day at unchanged values, as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio.....	25	c Standard A.....	10¾c
Choice Rio.....	24	c Standard B.....	10¼c
Prime Rio.....	23	c Do. extra C....	10c
Good Rio.....	22	c Extra C—yel..	9¾@9¾c
Ordinary Rio....	21	c Yellow.....	9¼c
Java.....	33	c Franklin, B....	9¼c
Roasted Coffees.		Out Loaf.....	12¾c
Rio, in papers....	24@25	c Crushed.....	11½c
24 grades do....	25@28	c Powdered.....	11½c
Rio, in bulk....	20@22	c Granulated.....	11 c
Java, in papers....	30	c Good fair N. O....	8 c
Java, in bulk....	30	c Fully do.....	8½c
		Prime do.....	9@9½c
Young Hyson..	45@60	c Choice fair do..	8½ c
Gunpowder....	60@ 1	10 Whitecrafted do.	9 c
Imperial.....	30@ 4	0 Standard.....	8¼c
Japan.....	40@ 8	5 Stir'g ch. N. O.	6@6½c
Oolong.....	25@ 8	0 Prime.....	5¾@6c
Fancy.....	1 00	Syrups.	
Souchong....	35@ 7	5 Syrups.	
Spices.	₱ lb	Ex. white drips.	70c
Pearl.....	4½@5	c Sugar drips....	60c
Silver gloss.....	9½c	Lower grades....	35@50c
Comet.....	12½c	*Spices.*	
Rice.		Cloves.....	60 c
Choice Carl'a..	7¼@8	c Allspice.....	18@19 c
Patna.....	7¼@8	c Cassia.....	35@37
Rangoon.....	6¾@7	c Nutmegs.....	@1 35
Louisiana.....		c Pepper.....	25 c
Soda.		*Soaps.*	
B-earb, in kegs..	5	c Irish soap, ₱ box..	@4 25
Bicarbin kegs..	5½@6	c S. S. Star, ₱ box..	5 75
Bi-carb, in ₱ papers.	7	c Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 50
Candles.		St. Patrick do.	7 00
Star, full weight..	18	c Do. N. Y. City, ₱ b.	6½c
Stearine.....	15	c German mottled do.	7½c
Mould.....	14@15	c	

TOBACCOS—A moderate movement continues to characterize this line of trade, without quotable change in values. We quote as follows:

Manufactured—			
Spun twist.....	60@63c	Six Twist.....	43@55c
Black Navy.....	55@56c	Smoking—Gum..	
Black Twist.....	57@60c	Gutatta.....	50@75c
Louisville Navy	62@65c	*Leaf Tobacco—*	
Louisville Cav..	60@70c	Western leaf—	
Virginia Jute..	58@60c	wrappers....	15@20c
Virginia Tens..	58@60c	West'n leaf—fings	9@12c
Virginia Cav....	58@60c	Ohio seedwrap	18@25c
Double Thick..	63@65c	Ohio seed filler..	9@12c
Flounders.....	63@65c	Conn. (choice)	
Bright pounds..	62@64c	wrapper.....	60@70c
Black Cuttings.	37@40c	Conn. filler.....	12@15c
Rough & Ready	60@65c	Havana wrap....	1 25@2 50
Fine Cut plugs..	70@80c	Havana fillers	36@1 25
Fine Cut.....	55@60c	Penn'a seed....	@15@ 20
Cut and Dry....	35@42c	Connecticut....	25@ 30
Scotch Snuff....	65@70c	Ohio seed wrap	15@20c
Black Snuff.....	60@65c	Havana.....	@@150

FISH—A steady trade at firm prices is noted in fish, with a good demand. We present the following revised list of quotations:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess..	$14 00	Labrador herring	
mackerel.....		split.....	$ 8 50
No. 1 mess do....	12 00	Pickled herring..	6 50
Ex. No. 1 shore do	28 00	Lake herring.....	4 50
No. 1 shore do....	25 00	Smoked bloat'rs	1 00
Ex. No. 1 bay do..	22 00	Large George's	
No. 1 bay do.....	19 00	codfish, ₱ lb....	6½c
Ex. No. 2 do.....	16 00	Medium do.....	6 c
No. 2 do.....	15 00	Boneless codfish.	7 c
Large No. 3 do....	11 00	Halibut do.....	14½c
No. 3 fishers.....	5 75	No. 1 herring, ₱ bx	40 c
California salmon,		Scaled herring, do	50 c
1/2 bbls.....	9 50		

CANNED GOODS—There is a good demand at steady prices. We quote: Tomatoes, 3 lb cans ₱ doz, $1 00; peaches, 3 lb cans, ₱ doz, $2 25@2 50; corn, 2 lb cans, ₱ doz, $2 25; Lima beans, 2 lb cans $2 25; string beans, 2 lb cans ₱ $1 50; cherries, 2 lb cans ₱ doz $2 50; blackberries, 2 lb cans $2 00; strawberries, 2 lb cans $2 00; raspberries, 2 lb cans ₱ doz $2 25; asparagus, 2½ lb cans $3 75; pineapples, 2 lb cans $2 00; pears, 2 lb cans $2 25; pint pickles, ₱ doz, $1 35; quart do $2 25; half gallon do $3 75; gallon pickles, ₱ doz, $5 50; bbls containing 1,200 pickles, $8 25; half-bbls containing 600 pickles, $4 75.

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a fairly active business at unchanged prices. We quote: Raisins —Layers, new, ₱ box, $1 25; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 11¼@12c ₱ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8¼@9c ₱ lb. Currants 5@6c. Citron 35c. Prunes 7¼@8¼c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 50c; do Ivica 25c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 17c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 15@18c. Tamioca 10c. Lemons—Messina, ₱ box, $7 00. Cocoanuts $7 00 per hundred.

Petroleum.

January 18—The market took another upward jump yesterday, registering an advance of about 5@7½c on our last quotations in crude. Refined was also firm, and while rather quiet made a proportionate advance.

CRUDE—Another sharp advance was made, leaving prices at much the highest point since the early part of 1873. We quote United and Union at wells at $1 89½@1 85; United do $1 82½ @1 85½; Karns. Relief and Grant do $1 80@ 1 82½; immediate shipment $2 07½@2 10. Sales and transactions to an aggregate of 168,000 barrels are reported.

REFINED—The market was very strong and somewhat advanced in sympathy with crude, but the export and seaboard demand was not very active, and consequently transactions were somewhat quiet. We quote standard white on the cars at 11½@11¾c for prompt. New York delivery is quoted at 11¾@11¾c. Philadelphia rules at 11¾@11¾c for January. Baltimore is quoted at 11¾@11¾c for spot and the month.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, January 17.—The *Herald* says: The crude petroleum market of the region was quiet but steady all day until 5 o'clock in the evening, when the prices gradually appreciated until the close. The closing quotations were:

	Bid.	Asked.
United at wells.....	$1 88	$1 89½
P. P. certificates.....	2 02	2 05½
Upper creek.....	2 00½	2 01¾

The sales were 128,000 barrels United, 48,000 do P. P. certificates, and 2,000 do Upper creek.

OIL CITY, January 17.—The *Derrick* says: For United, well certificates, new, $1 79¾ was bid; $1 75 asked; Conduit was offered in a moderate way at $1 78@1 76¾, with $1 74¾ bid; Union at $1 75. $1 68¾ was bid for Reed's Run certificates. The market gradually advanced, closing strong at an advance of 4¾@5c on the opening quotations. Pennsylvania sold at $1 83¾. The latest sales of United, well certificates, dated next week, were at $1 80, and quite a large amount changed hands. Karns $1 71¾ @1 72¾; certificates, pipeage paid, barge and car loads, $2 01¼@2 02½. Sales 80,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, January 17, closing 15.—Exports are doing very little. Quotations are: Crude in bulk 7¼@8c for prompt; do in shipping order for refined 13½c; cases 18@19½c. At Baltimore refined is quoted 13¾@14c; crude 8@8¼c. Naptha 8½@9c.

TITUSVILLE, January 17.—Market opens firm at $2 00 bid; $2 02¼ asked.

OIL CITY, January 17.—Market rules at $2 00; United $1 83¾; market firm.

ROUSEVILLE January 17.—Market quiet and firm at $1 92¼@1 93.

THURSTON, January 17.—Market firmat $1 97¼.

PARKERS, January 17.—Market very firm; United $1 92¼; shipment $2 19.

PHILADELPHIA, January 17.—Market quiet; standard white 13½c; crude 11@11½c; cases 18c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, January 17.—Petroleum quiet but higher; crude 8@8¼c; refined 14¼c; cases 18@20c; naptha 8½@8¾c.

BALTIMORE, January 17.—Petroleum quiet but strong; crude 7¾@8c; refined 13¾@14c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 17.—Petroleum—Crude in barrels 8@8½; refined 13¾@13¾c.

LONDON, January 17.—Refined petroleum ild.

General Merchandise.

ALES—The demand is sluggish and the market very dull at easy prices as follows: X $3 00 per barrel; XX $4 00 ₱ barrel; domestic ale, in bottles, $1 50@2 25 per dozen; India ale $11 00 ₱ hhd; Edinburgh English ale, in kilderkins of 72 gallons, $23 00; barrels, 41 gallons, $20 00; hhds, 64 gallons, $35 00; in cases, 4 dozen bottles, $20 75; William Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 4 dozen bottles, $24 00 ₱ dozen; Robert Younger's sparkling ale $2 75@3 00 ₱ dozen; Younger's Scotch ale $3 00@3 25 ₱ dozen; Burke, $2 25@3 00 ₱ dozen; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $2 25 ₱ dozen; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $2 25 ₱ dozen.

ALCOHOL AND RIGHWINES—The market is easier. We quote alcohol at $2 20@2 25 ₱ gallon. Highwines are easy at $1 10@1 16 ₱ gallon.

BAGS AND RAGGING—There is a sluggish demand at steady prices. We quote: Extra gunny bags 13c; do Saw do 12½c; do Machine do 12c; do Lumber do 11½c; Eggs quiet; Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware fresh 17@ 20c; Western 20@21c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 17.—Cotton dull at 12½c. Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat steady at $1 30@1 38. Corn quiet at 49@ 49½c. Oats firm at 36@37c. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye dull at 78@80c. Pork dull at $19 50@19 75. Lard steady at 12½@12¾c. Bulk meats firm at 9½@10c; packed delivered, closing at inside price; bacon steady at 13@13½c. Bulkmeats in lots of 10,000 lbs, 9½@9¾c; sugar cured hams 12@13½c; sugar cured shoulders 9½@10c; pale and red brush range from 2@ 3c ₱ lb less than above. There is a moderate trade in hams and shoulders for former prices. Whisky—We quote: No. 2, common, $2 25; No. 3, hurl, $2 50; No. 4, hurl, $2 60; No. 5, hurl, $2 75; No. 6, hurl, $3 00; No. 7, hurl, $3 25; No. 8, hurl, $3 50; fancy patios, $4 00; fancy patios, $4 25; steamboat brooms $4 00; parlor whisps, plain, $2 50@3 00; whisps, fancy, $3 50@3 00; toy brooms, $1 50@ 2 00.

CEMENT—The dull season in this line is in full sway and prices are quite nominal with very little doing. Calcined plaster $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $1 75@2 00 ₱ bbl; Portland cement $4 00@5 00; Yorkshire cement $1 75@2 25; Portland cement $6 50@7 00, White lime—Sandusky $1 50@1

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Rooms 58, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 17, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	WIND Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.096	45	92	S. W.	Gentle	Cloudy
2 P. M.	29.035	54	73	W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.068	51	82	S.	Gentle	Clear.
Mean barometer.....		29.067	Highest thermom.....			54
Mean thermom.....		50.3	Lowest thermom.....			45
Rainfall.....		.05				

Brownsville Avenue Bonds.

An application is to be made to the Court for a mandamus on the city bond makers to compel the issue of $50,000 more bonds to complete the Brownsville Avenue improvement.

Careless Shooting.

As the Butler train, on the West Penn Railroad, neared Freeport, last evening, an intoxicated German named Rudolph, engaged in a pistol practice at the trees, and, carelessly handling his revolver, a ball entered and lodged in the wrist of Mr. Gardners, of Millerstown, making a painful but not dangerous wound. Rudolph was arrested and sent to Butler for investigation. The Gardners came to this city to have the ball extracted.

Fire at the Cathedral.

Fire was discovered yesterday morning in the sacristy of St. Paul's Cathedral. The department was called out and an extinguisher put to successful use. The room in which the fire broke out was on the side next to the Episcopal residence, and was used as a robing room. It is supposed that some burning soot dropped from the stove pipe where it enters the flue, and falling upon a lot of altar linens set them on fire. The loss will not exceed $200. The "Baptismal Record," from 1840 to the present time, was somewhat damaged. It is believed, however, that the names and dates are nearly well enough preserved to admit of copying.

The Fifth Ward Election Fraud.

The grand jury yesterday made a present ment to the Quarter Sessions on the subject of the alleged frauds committed at the last election in the Fifth ward, [one of the overseer's having complained to the Common Pleas No. 2 when they were counting the votes, and the judges of that court having referred the complaint to the Quarter Sessions for investigation. The Grand jury found that there were twenty-two votes cast more than there names on the poll list; that these ballots were destroyed; that Bailey and McGrady cast two proxy votes, and that the officers of the Board and Overseers were responsible for what was done. The court returned the presentation and true bills will be found against all the parties.

Rural Robberies.

Some time during Saturday night, or early Sunday morning, the houses of Jacob Doolittle, William Steele, the burgess of the borough, Squire Hill and Robert Young, in Chartiers, were entered by burglars. At the first two houses named the burglars got nothing of value. At the house of Squire Hill they took a gold watch and chain, and the Squire's pocketbook containing, besides a sum of money, about fifteen hundred dollars in notes and valuable papers. At the house of Mr. Young they got a silver watch and between thirty and forty dollars in money. The thieves also attempted to break into the houses of Deputy Sheriff Bond, Captain Glenn and J. W. Lee, but were unsuccessful.

New Iron and Coal Corporation.

A bill presented in the Virginia Legislature, to incorporate the Birmingham Iron and Coal Company, names the following as corporators: D. S. Cook and H. Coulter Cabell, of Virginia; Thomas Bond and Moses A. Burton, of New York; A. L. Williams, of Michigan; Albert Campbell, E. M. Morton, Benjamin Eggleston, R. M. Hoyning and Benjamin R. Hudson, of Ohio; N. J. Bigley and Wm. N. Chamberlin, of Pennsylvania; H. C. Parsons, J. G. Buslin, Wm. L. Hirn and Archie Campbell, of West Virginia; R. H. Bagley, of Wisconsin; B. F. Avery, of Kentucky; Abner Bennett, of Engl and, and Mcready Cast, of Ireland. The capital stock is to be not less than $25,000 nor more than $60,000, and the company will operate in Virginia and West Virginia.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers of real estate were recorded yesterday in the office of Ralph J. Richardson, County Recorder:

Gleason & Sarver to A. H. Budd, November 2, 1874; lot 50x420 feet, Elizabeth Borough, lease five years, per year..... $ 62

George Quaill to Elizabeth McClelland, December 31, 1875; two tracts land in Ross township..... nominal.

W. J. Langfitt to Wm. Spence, April 15, 1876; ¼ lot in Elsworthy, Ayers & Co.'s plan of Fourth ward, Allegheny, Cross street, 20x30 feet..... 300

Wm. Harris and Archie Campbell, to West Virginia; R. H. Bagley, of Wisconsin; B. F. Avery, of Kentucky; Abner Bennett, of England, and Mcready Cast, of Ireland. The capital stock is to be not less than $25,000 nor more than $60,000, and the company will operate in Virginia and West Virginia.

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Wm. Harris and Archie Campbell, to Sheriff, December 23, 1875; quit claim on lot Nineteenth ward, 1,000

Charles A. Derrickson to Joseph P. Paddon, February 4, 1876; 5 lots Ford street, Allegheny, 42x160 feet..... 2,250

Christian Fry to John Ettmier, January 7, 1876; half of lot, Allentown borough..... 700

Birmingham road, 20x140 feet..... 1,600

John Gaus to Edward Gaus, Jr., December 30, 1875; lot 21x51 feet, Sixth ward, city..... 1,000

S. H. Geyer to Charlotte Faulkner, January 1876; quit claim to lot on Strawberry alley, Allegheny, 20x80 feet..... nominal.

Wm. Hagerman to Wm. Cummings, December 24, 1875; lot Twenty-third ward, city, Hazlewood avenue, 125x180 feet..... 2,600

Grand Charity Concert.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Some of us remember, in the early days of telegraphy, that the news of to-day consisted, largely in contradictions of that of yesterday so that if the wires told us, on Monday, that John Smith had been brutally murdered we could note, pretty confidently, on learning through the same source, on Tuesday, that there had been a mistake, and that Mr. Smith had simply gone off on a pleasure tour or something else as wide of the report of the day before. Well, I am as glad of this process so large as I was of that of good Father McGwyre, for much of what I have to say of the concert now, is to contradict what I have already said; but if the lightning changes its mind, why not the ladies? So long as they change for the better it is well, and the lady managers of the coming concert have vastly improved, by changing. They have improved what I knew a long time ago, viz, that it is not good for woman to be alone in any empire, and have called some sober-headed men into council, and then concluded to avoid all appearance of conflict between the charitable agencies of the city, by turning the entire proceeds of their entertainment into the treasury of the new organization for the improvement of the poor. This is wisely and well done; but as this concert was originally wed and will be carried through by persons in no way connected with the new association, it does not, in any way, forestall any effort which may be made by the managers of that institution for replenishing its treasury. The success of this concert is not simply a volunt ary contribution, raised by an outside agency, and at most, must be quite insufficient to meet the demands upon it for very long time.

Again, our lady managers are like some hospitable host who prepares for his guests more feast than he has table. The promised tableaux are literally crowded off the stage, because it is not large enough for them and the two pianos necessary for the performance; and because the evening is not long enough for more than a half of the good things they had to offer; but, with the programme selected and the definite object in view, the concert must be a grand success. Musicians are tip toe to hear Miss Rive, and there are hundreds of applications for seats, not to be granted, for access to her recital. Those, therefore, who want a chance of hearing her had better secure seats early, as every standing room is likely to be at a premium.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Joseph Schilling, bankrupt, Luzerne county. The Register's report on the petition of H. H. Derr, a creditor for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain liens was confirmed, and the assignee directed to pay to the said creditor the sum of $2,875, the amount of his claim.

Samuel McBride, bankrupt, Butler county. An order was made for the discharge of said bankrupt free m all of his debts except such as are by the act exempted.

Owens & Shannon, bankrupts, Westmoreland county. The petition of John H. Hare, late Sheriff, for reimbursement for expenses incurred in preserving certain property, was presented and referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

James Godfrey, bankrupt, Allegheny city. The Register's report on the petition of Samuel F. Gray, for the allowance of his claim as a preferred claim, was presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Henry D. Kino, bankrupt, Allegheny county. The arguments on the exceptions filed to the Register's report upon the proof of the claim of C. Barthold, fixed for the 19th inst.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

George Thompson, charged by Calvin Reynolds with larceny, plead guilty, and was sentenced ninety days to the Workhouse.

The remainder of the day was consumed by the case of Charles and M. F. Jacobs, which is still on trial. The defendants are charged with death of Isaac Mills, with felonious assault and battery and robbery. On the 28th day of last month, the prosecutor was attacked and robbed at Braddock's Fields, and the defendants were arrested and charged with the crime. District Attorney Montooth and R. M. Gibson, Esq., represent the Commonwealth, and Marshall Swarzwelder, Esq., appears for the defendants.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. E. P. Byrne, J. Byrne, Croft & Phillips, Chas. Harbaugh (4), John Speady, John Lahr, Thomas Murdock *et al.*, Jacob Haugbey, Jacob Bell, Richard Quinn, Edward Shore, *et al.*, Jesse Fritz *et al.*, Fred Stolle, Thomas Farrar, *et al.*, Thos. Lindemeyer, Jacob Bell, Dennis Albert Steen, William Wagner, Hugh Carson, Matthew Fay, James Grady, Jacob Wenk, Daniel Heale, E. Spathe *et al.*, George Felbenker.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Robert Robb vs. Mrs. Sampson: action to recover for services as an attorney. Jury out.

Adam Arnold & Bro. vs. Koemer & Bro.: action for goods s.... Verdict for plaintiff for $60.

J. B. Smith vs. Harvey Bollman; action on a note. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Collins' executor vs. ...ollins; Willock vs. Thompson; Porte vs. Deroy; ...nault vs. Keeling; Fillanger vs. Bowley; Berry vs. Old Dog, Farmers' Insurance Company, of Pittsburgh, vs. Sir King *et al.* vs. House; Lacey vs. Adams; Gregg vs. Burgess, vs. Hughes; Gwin vs. Rosenberg; Peterson vs. Henry; First National Bank, administrator, vs. Henry; First National Bank vs. Heath; Williams' assignee vs. Beecher *et al.*; Wier Bros. vs. Duncan & Co.; Beecher vs. McCloskey.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.

Irwin vs. West's executor. Case adjourned until to-day on account of the illness of a juror.

Samuel Keys vs. Daniel Hutchinson. Verdict for plaintiff for $160.

John Ripper vs. Isaac Crown; action on a contract. Verdict for plaintiff for $878 19.

Moses Corley vs. T. A. Briggs, executor of the estate of Thomas W. Briggs, deceased. Action on account. Verdict for plaintiff for $219.

Samuel Wallace vs. James G. Murray; feigned issue to determine the ownership of certain property levied on by the Sheriff. On trial.

Dunlevy McKeown by his guardian, Wm. McKeown vs. same party, and also Mary J. McKeown vs. same party, being the case referred to the one above. All are on trial together.

City of Allegheny vs. Margaret Johnston. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Wheeler vs. Loyalhanna Coal and Coke Company; Weltman vs. McPhillamy; City of Pittsburgh vs. Crawford; Mowry vs. Gearing *et al.*; Weaver vs. Tarson *et al.*; Hay vs.; Wilson, owner, &c.; City of Pittsburgh vs. Unknown.

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN.

Fifth Annual Report—The Inmates—Cost of Maintenance, Etc.

Following are the annual reports of the Managers and Treasurer of the Home for Aged Protestant Women:

MANAGERS' REPORT.

The fifth year of the opening of the Home for Aged Protestant Women has become a record of the past. Its cares are ended; and standing on the threshold of another period of duties, the managers present the customary report of their stewardship.

What the public have contributed during the year to the support of the institution, what its receipts and expenditures have been, is shown in the statement of the Treasurer.

This year the expenditures have been larger than usual owing to the furnishing of rooms not previously fitted up. All the rooms are now ready for occupancy.

From the Board of Managers of the Allegheny cemetery, a very desirable and valuable donation has this year been received, of a burial lot. To the inmates this has brought comfort in the knowledge, that forming one family in life they will rest in one burial place, in death. For them, and for the institution, the managers make this public record of thanks.

While performing this pleasant duty of returning thanks to friends, we take occasion here to tender them to Dr. Stotler, of Wilkinsburg, for his frequent and prompt attentions to our sick inmates, which have so often cheered their minds and soothed their pains.

The Home has at present twenty-nine inmates, whose ages range from sixty-five to eighty-two years. In the performance of such light duties for themselves and others as their strength permits, their days pass. A quiet nook, aside from the busy bustling world, the Home has few, or no incidents, common to active life. The only changes are the passing of inmates from the peaceful life of this home, built with hands, to the one built with hands, where is a peace that passeth understanding. Of these changes three have occurred in the past year. On March 2, Mrs. Wilkinson died, aged eighty-four years, and, in May, Mrs. Porte. Others have filled their places at the table of the Home, and occupy their rooms, but in the departure of members of this family from life and the coming of others to fill their place, the tale of the year is told.

For the management of such an institution there are duties which occupy much time, and cause much labor, important as these are to the well being or the honor and its inmates, they would be of no interest to the public, and are not necessary to present. It is sufficient to say that the home and grounds are in excellent order, and condition, and the inmates well provided for.

Each year the managers look forward to the usual October anniversary, as a festival amid their round of cares. To them, as well as to the inmates, it is a great pleasure to greet within the doors of the Home its many friends. This year, as ever, there was a pleasant assembly, and one more cheerful day marked the fifth anniversary of the opening of the home, leaving its sunshine of happy faces and appreciative words to brighten the memories of the past and cheer the path of duty in the future.

Another year is before us, and as we review the blessings of the past and our hearts thrill with thankfulness to all friends for their many kindnesses to the Friend of friends, the great giver of good, our hearts bow down in thankful prayer that it has pleased Him to keep us in the hollow of His hand, and bless in the prosperity of our home work.

MARY J. PATTERSON,
Secretary Home for Aged Protestant Women.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

M. L. Jackson, treasurer in account with the Home for Aged Protestant Women:

Dr. 1875.

To receipts, donations, admission fees, &c..... $5,904 87

Cr. 1875.

By fuel..... $ 187 00
By furnishing, &c..... 223 15
By repairs, &c..... 280 60
By funeral expenses..... 63 00
By general expenses, wages, &c..... 3,050 99

By balance..... 1,741 77

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we have examined the above accounts and find them correct. H. R. SUTTON,
JNO. B. JACKSON.

PITTSBURGH, January 15, 1876.

THE INAUGURATION.

Departure of the Allegheny County Militia.

The arrangements for the inauguration of Governor John F. Hartranft to-day are on a grand scale, and the display promises to be most imposing ever witnessed in the State capital.

Telegraphic dispatches announce that the Second division in the grand parade will be composed of the Allegheny county militia, under command of Gen. Latta. They will turn out last night *en route* to Harrisburg, and should judge that the Second division will equal in appearance, if not in numbers, the First division. The Fourteenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Regiments are all largely represented in the aggregate, numbering about six hundred men, all fully and handsomely equipped and accompanied by brass and martial bands.

The regiments assembled at old City Hall at half-past nine o'clock and marched, the Fourteenth in advance, headed by the Great Western Band, to the Union Depot. Immense crowds of people lined the sidewalks on the route, and every many of them accompanied the column to the train. Seven cars were provided, to run in two sections, and with a number of citizens who accompanied the boys, they were considerably crowded. The Old City Guards, Captain W. P. Orr, with Lieutenant Colonel Moore, of the Seventeenth Regiment, also attended as guests of the Duquesne Grays. Following are the companies and officers:

General Joseph Bowne, and staff officers Colonel Guthrie, Captain Devlin and Lew Brown.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT (GRAYS).

Duquesne Grays' Band, thirty pieces, and drum corps of twenty-four.

Company A, Captain Reed, three commissioned officers and thirty-four men.

Company B, Lieutenant Campbell, three commissioned officers and thirty men.

Company C, Captain G. L. Braun, three commissioned officers and thirty-nine men.

Company D, Captain Dal. Wilkins, three commissioned officers and thirty men.

Company E, Captain Steinmeyer, three commissioned officers and thirty-four men.

Company F, Captain Aull, three commissioned officers and forty men.

Company G, Lieutenant McKnight, two commissioned officers and twenty-five men.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT.

Great Western Band, twenty-five pieces.

Major S. W. Hill commanding.

Company A, Captain Shoaf, two commissioned officers and thirty-six men.

Company B, Captain Bolfes, two commissioned officers and thirty-eight men.

Company C, Captain Nesbit, three commissioned officers and thirty-four men.

Company D, Captain Hope, two commissioned officers and thirty-four men.

Company E, Captain Reckers, three commissioned officers and thirty-eight men.

Company F, Captain Pentecost, one commissioned officer and forty men.

Company H, Captain Patterson, one commissioned officer and thirty-five men.

Company I, Captain Fox, three commissioned officers and thirty-five men.

Company K, Captain Glenn, two commissioned officers and thirty-six men.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

Captain John D. McFarland commanding.

Drum corps thirteen pieces.

Company A, Captain L. Brown, two commissioned officers and fifty-nine men.

Company B, Captain S. Barr, two commissioned officers and thirty-seven men.

Company G, Captain Batchelor, two commissioned officers and forty two men.

Company C, Captain Tyson, thirty-five men.

About half-past ten o'clock the trains moved out with cheers from the men and music by the bands. They will return Wednesday morning.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

Death of a Victim of Highway Robbers —A Post Mortem Examination Discloses a Large Wooden Splinter in the Man's Neck.

On Monday, 9th inst., Patrick Kerrigan, an engineer on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, reached his home, on No. 56 Washington street, about eight o'clock in the evening, and informed his wife that he had been assaulted and robbed. He stated that he was on his way home from the Union Depot, and that while walking along Washington street between Bedford avenue and the Pan Handle Railroad bridge, he suddenly felt conscious of the presence of some one near him. Before he had time to look about, his recollection was lost, something struck him, although he saw no one near him. He was knocked down and rendered insensible and when he recovered himself lying on the ground and some nine dollars stolen from him. The only mark of injury that could be seen was a slight abrasion of the skin on the neck. The wound was not painful, and he thought very little of it until the next morning, when he felt a swollen condition there, and the wound had become quite painful. Erysipelas ensued, and the development of alarming symptoms caused Mrs. Kerrigan to call in Dr. Hamilton, who made an examination of the wound and found that a splinter of wood was produced by a pistol shot. Kerrigan continued in bed, growing worse until Sunday night about eleven o'clock, when he breathed his last.

The Coroner was notified yesterday morning to hold an inquest on the body, and he accordingly proceeded to the mortuary and, after a jury, after which he directed Drs. Hamilton and Kamm to make a *post mortem* examination, the inquest, meantime being adjourned till Wednesday evening.

RESULT OF THE POST MORTEM.

The physicians appointed to make the *post mortem* examination completed their work yesterday, which resulted in their finding imbedded in the neck of deceased a wooden splinter one and a quarter inches long and half an inch square at one end. The splinter was not sharpened at the other end, but on the contrary was as round and dull at the end which had entered the flesh first as one's finger, it had entered the neck at the lower quarters of an inch below the angle of the jaw, on the left side, taking a downward course and running a little back. The stick had passed between the carotid artery and the jugular vein. It had penetrated both the artery and the vein, and both had died considerably, though neither had been entirely severed. It had also come in contact with and contused the pneumogastric nerve. Death, it was concluded, had not been caused by hemorrhage, but by the pressure of the splinter. The splinter had evidently been driven into the neck with great force, for the end was literally splintered like a broom, and it had apparently been broken off there. There was also a slight wound on the skull. The physicians consider the case quite a remarkable one. How so large a piece of wood could have been driven so deeply into the neck, and in that direction seems a mystery. There is every reason to believe that the deceased was murdered by highwaymen, for which he received his injuries is one of the worst instances of the kind in the annals of many "garrottings" and highway robberies within the last two years.

The deceased was about thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and one child.

Dissatisfied Democrats.

In reply to any quantity of Peace Democrats and white livered natives of ex-Confederate soil who want to know why the Pittsburgh *Post* omitted to publish a report of ex-Speaker Blaine's amnesty speech, delivered in the National House of Representatives January 10, 1876, we have this to say: The *Post* only published that news it deems ... and precious little of that as witness its prose imitation of ... sult's speech, delivered January 11, when the literary department of that paper has been filled with choice clippings from the weekly chilblain magazines. It is ready to go to press and doesn't wait for late telegraphic matter. For news and all the news—intelligent people look into the COMMERCIAL. Now we don't want to be troubled with any more conundrums from disgusted subscribers to the *Post*.

Poultry Show

Closes to-night positively.

THE TEMPERANCE REFORM.

Meeting of the Alliance Yesterday—Reports, etc.

A regular meeting of the County Temperance Alliance was held yesterday, Mr. G. F. Turner in the Chair. Reports were first called for.

It was stated that the Women's Christian Union met in the rooms on Sunday afternoon, and was addressed by Mrs. Gormley and others. The meeting was well attended.

Dr. Kennedy reported a meeting held by the South Side branch Alliance on Sunday afternoon. They have secured the Glassblowers' Hall, on Carson and Diamond streets.

The Young Men's Prohibition Club will reorganize in the Alliance rooms on Thursday evening next.

On motion of J. H. Turner, Rev. E. E. Swift, W. K. Jennings, George Finney, T. H. Ecby and Dr. Kennedy were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Alliance respecting the effort to repeal the special prohibition laws.

On Dr. Kennedy's motion it was resolved to appoint three ladies and two gentlemen to inquire into the practicability of establishing three temperance restaurants, by whom Mrs. Snively, Mrs. Foster, Arthur Kirk and Dr. Kennedy were appointed the committee.

A committee of five was also appointed to make arrangements for celebrating the anniversary of the Alliance on the 3rd of February.

The committee appointed to inquire into the rights of the claims of Parents and the Fairmaville to the Prohibition prize flag reported in favor of the former place, and recommended the appointment of a committee to make arrangements for a congratulatory address to the temperance workers of Parentum. Messrs. Kirk, Kennedy and Swift were appointed on the committee, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Technical School.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In order to correct some misrepresentations concerning the University and the position of its board of trustees in regard to the technical school to be connected with our public schools, I have been requested to make the following statement. In making I shall now say do I intend to oppose in the slightest degree our public schools, in whose prosperity I have ever taken a deep interest.

As Napoleon said of science when he granted permission to Sir Humphrey Davy to come to France at a time when the English and French nations were at war with each other, so we say of education, it is beyond the province of schools, no one city or country. It is as wide as the earth and should exhibit in its workings the same largeness. What is for the good of the cause should be advanced whether it be for the interests of one class of persons or schools or not. It is not probable that any of the true friends of education in Boston opposed the grant of a liberal donation of land to some of the agricultural lands to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, or that the citizens of Worcester opposed the grant of $50,000 to the Worcester Free Institute. It was the cause for which they desired to promote, no mere private ends.

The trustees of the Western University for many years have had in view the founding of the means at their command for technical education in connection with the public schools of Pennsylvania, and have shown their sincerity and zeal not simply by using the funds committed to them for other purposes, but by devoting themselves more than $200,000. With money, manual labor and a gift, they have been willing without any cost or risk, on the part of the State, except $50,053 for a building, to try the experiment for the last seventy years, and by any means sanguine of success and consented to make application to the Legislature for the grant of such a sum as would put the courses of study in the department of science and industry on a footing with the best which they feel in technics. The observatory, to which large sums of money have been given, is but a small part of the endowment of the University are in the department of technics. Of the former the State owns or may receive the gift, they have been willing without cost to